The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Two Workers.

Two workers in one field,
Toiled on from day to day.
Both had the same hard labor,
Both had the same small pay;
With the same blue sky above,
The same green grass below,
One soul was full of love,
The other full of woe.

One leaped up with the light,
With the soaring of the lark;
One felt it ever night,
For his soul was ever dark;
One heart was hard as stone,
One heart was ever gay;
One worked with many a groan,
One whistled all the day.

One had a flower-clad cot
Beside a merry mill,
Wife and children near the spot
Made it sweeter, fairer still;
One a wretched hovel had,
Full of discord, dirt and din,
No wonder he seems mad,
Wife and children starved within.

Still they worked in the same field,
Toiled on from day to day,
Both had the same hard labor,
Both had the same small pay;
But they worked not with one will,
The reason let me tell—
Lo! the one drank at the still,
And the other at the well.

Darby and Joan.

When Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his quart, and said,
"My work is done, I'll go to bed."
"'My work is done!'" retorted Joan,
"'My work is done!' your constant tone;
But helpless woman ne'er can say
Her work is done, till Judgment day.
You men can sleep all night, but we
Must toil." "Whose fault is that?" quoth he.
"I know your meaning," Joan replied,
"But sir, my tongue shall not be tied,
I will go on and let you know
What work poor women have to do:
First, in the morning, though we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel,—
Yes, feel such pains in back of head
As would confine you men to bed,—
We ply the brush, we wield the broom,
We air the beds and right the room;
The cows must next be milk'd—and then
We get the breakfast for the men.
Ere this is done, with whimpering cries
And bushy heads the children rise;
Then must be dress'd and dos'd with rue,
And fed—and all because of you.
We next"—here Darby scratched his head
And stole off grumbling to his bed;
And only said, as on the run,
"Zounds! woman's clank is never done."
At early dawn, ere Phœbus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes;
When Darby thus—"I'll end the strife,
Be you the man and I the wife;
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
Will all your boasted cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan, "give me my stint;"
This Darby did, and out she went.
Old Darby rose and seized the broom,
And whirl'd the dirt about the room;
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindled cow.
The brindled cow whisk'd round her tail
In Darby's eyes, and kicked the pail;
The clown, perplexed with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again:
When turning round in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze—
For as he chanc'd to brush the room
In careless haste, he fired the broom.
The fire at last subdu'd, he swore
The broom and he should meet no more.
Press'd by misfortune and perplex'd,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter too.
His hands bedaub'd with paste and flour,
Old Darby labor'd full an hour;
But, luckless wight! thou couldst not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.
As every door wide open stood,
In pushed the sow in quest of food;
And, stumbling onwards, with her snout
O'erset the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turned the sow to beat,
The slipp'ry cream betrayed his feet:
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby trough and all.
The children, waken'd by the clatter,
Start up a cry, "Oh! what's the matter!"
Old Jowler barked, and Tabby mew'd,
And helpless Darby bawl'd as loud,
"Return, my Joan, as heretofore,
I'll play the housewife's part no more;
Since now by sad experience taught,
Compared to thine my work is naught.
Henceforth, as business calls, I'll take;
Content, the plough, the scythe, the rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have marked, while thou art mine.
Then, Joan, return, as heretofore,
I'll vex your honest soul no more:
Let each our proper task attend—
Forgive the past and strive to mend."

Select Miscellany.

A Look Backward.

In spite of the request made to the first great navigator and his interesting sons to "multiply and replenish the earth," the increase of mankind has been very slow. From the creation of Adam down to the time when Noah embarked in the triple-decker, the history gives 1656 years.—Starting in the Garden of Eden—having the whole world at their command, and, as we suppose, being afflicted with very few of the multitudinous vices which now destroy mankind, there should have been a very rapid increase of the race—especially as the lives of men were numbered by centos instead of decades, as in later times. This great age continued until after Noah's time, who himself was six hundred years of age at the time he set sail for Mount Ararat, and after the termination of his voyage, survived to the age of nine hundred and fifty years.—Since A. D. 1790, the population of this country has doubled regularly every twenty-eight years, and yet very few persons have lived to the age of one hundred years.

Had the immediate descendants of Adam doubled their number once in twenty-five years, as they certainly should have done—and much more for some time, considering their longevity—the population all over the globe would have required a flood or some other catastrophe to sweep them off in order to afford room for future generations. Suppose they had doubled every twenty-five years, for only 750 years, the population of the globe would have been 1,507,483,548, or three or four hundred millions more than the whole number on the globe at the present time. Then suppose they had continued to double only once in a hundred years, the population at the time of the flood would have reached the enormous and inconceivable number of 1,205,968,416,400.

The geographers give 47,907,000 square miles as the land surface of the earth, which, reduced to square feet, gives 1,395,116,288,000,000 as the number of square feet of land on the globe. The population, on the above hypothesis, at the time of the flood, would have given about 1395 square feet, or just about half an acre to each. This would be much reduced by allowing for the mountains and deserts, on which men could not subsist. The highest state of society might permit the subsistence of this number on the whole globe.

The population, however, at the time of the flood, could not have been 100,000,000, which is less than a twelve hundredth part of the figures above given. The extent to which man had become "desperately wicked," may be conjectured from the extent to which the race was being annually destroyed in those early years to have kept down the population. This is also on the supposition that man was then as prolific as in later ages.

After Noah landed, a new start was made under the injunction to "multiply." Eight persons were saved in the ark, to wit: Noah, and his wife, Shem, Ham, and Japhet, and their wives. The highest estimated number of the present population of the globe is 1,200,000,000, though the geographers put it about 1,000,000,000.—Supposing the population since the flood to have doubled every 156 years, there would be now, A. D. 1870, a population of 1,063,601,824 on the globe, or very nearly the actual number now in existence. Once in 156 years is very slow progress, especially as it is known that under favorable conditions as to knowledge and virtue, the race should double itself at least once in twenty-five years.

Had the race doubled once in one hundred years during the 4215 years since the flood, the present population should be just about 72,000,000,000.

Looking over the figures both before and since the flood, the immense destruction of the race from Adam down to our own day, suggests the question whether more happiness than misery has been allotted man. It suggests the further question whether the improvements which have so largely contributed to save the people of civilized countries from destruction and with the present disposition of the people to "multiply," the race would have, down to the present time, found resources enough on the globe for their subsistence. The further question is raised, as to what shall be done for the support of the people some centuries hence if science, morality and Christianity, shall succeed in exempting man from many of the "ills that flesh is heir to," an object so devoutly prayed for and worked for by all good men and women! Will the race cease to "multiply" except to hold its own after the earth shall become fully peopled?

Many questions are suggested to the reader in this connection.

The Largest City.

It is commonly believed that London is the largest city in the world, but the belief is erroneous. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is without exception the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,000,000 dwellings and 5,000,000 human souls.—Many of the streets are nineteen Japanceerias in length—twenty-two English miles. The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with sails from the Southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, seacoal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which can find ready market in the North, and then return freighted with corn, salt, isinglass, and various other products which have a market in the South.

The Ways of the Wicked.

SOME OF THE RASCALITIES OF NEW YORK MERCHANTS REVEALED.

A New York correspondent who was himself for thirty years engaged in mercantile operations in that city, writes:

The business men of New York are very dishonest. This I know from experience. They have certain "tricks of trade," as they are called, which are nothing less than absolute stealing. Boxes of Castile soap and similar goods are sold to country customers who little think that they pay for box and all at full price. The cheating on tare is outrageous. Tea in chests is estimated at twenty pounds tare, which is always allowed by the importer, but a country dealer seldom gets more than eighteen pounds. On half chests, twelve pounds is allowed, while at the same time the dealer marks the chests up a pound or two. This marking up of weight corresponds with the marking down of tares. Casks of sugar, which few country merchants can weigh, are often marked up twenty pounds, and sometimes fifty pounds. They tell a good story of old H—— H—— a well known grocer on the north side, who was notorious for his boldness in this line. The old man became at one time somewhat pious, and while in such a frame was asked by a clerk who sold a cask of sugar, if he should go it twenty pounds. 'No, Johnny,' was the reply, 'don't go it over 10, for I'm under concern of mind.' Molasses, spirits of turpentine and other liquids are gauged up, which is very easily done. An original gauge mark of say 31 gallons, can be easily altered into 34, by using a gauger's 'scube' in a neat manner. If that is not enough the scube can change the 31 into 35. As a general rule, with many dealers, from one to three gallons are made in a cask. Provision dealers steal in a different manner. Barrels of mackerel are opened in the bottom head, and from twenty to thirty pounds are removed, and the space filled up with salt. When the retailer opens the barrel he always takes the top head, and here all looks right, but when he gets to the bottom he finds a half bushel more of salt than he expected. Pork and beef are also thus stolen, and hence our government supplies are often short, and men suffer severely in consequence.

I have referred to but a few of the different branches of robbery perpetrated among what are called honorable men, for a complete statement would fill a volume. One further instance may be cited, and this is the fraud in essential oils. It is next to impossible for any country druggist to buy a pure article of oil lemon, oil bergamot, oil organum, or any similar oils. The reason of this is that spirits of turpentine mixes so naturally with these articles that detection is almost impossible. In these oils our wholesale druggists make enormous profits. Carrying out this idea, a bold druggist contrived not only to cheat country customers, but also to fleece at large. To do this he employed a machinist to imitate the metallic seals which the manufacturers put upon the cans. These cans he would unsolder, and then steal about one-tenth of the oil and fill it up with spirits of turpentine, and apply the counterfeit seal. These cans would then go into the hands of a drug broker, and would be sold to the trade as pure from the distiller's hands. This operator I knew well. He is nothing but a thief, and yet in society he is a 'gentleman.' He has a fine house and lives in style, but retribution may yet reach him, and though slow, it may be sure.

Freaks of an Elephant.

"Jenny Lind," the elephant of a menagerie now wintering in an Indiana town, created a terrible stir in her immmediate vicinity not long ago. The keeper being away, she made an attempt to escape from bondage. First, she tried to upset the building in which she was living, but finding herself unable to push the solid masonry from its foundation, she seized the zebra, which stood in close proximity, deliberately lifted the frightened beast out of his stall, with her trunk, held him poised in mid air, and then dashed him violently to the ground. One of the scared cattle shared the same fate. Everything was in the wildest confusion; lions, tigers, and all the wild beasts terrified by her unusual fury, made the building echo with roars, trying to burst their bars and escape. Mr. Winner, the lion tamer, tried both by coaxing and threatening, to pacify her majesty until the return of her keeper, but without success, and at one time she made her chains ting like a harp-string. If she had succeeded in escaping she would have immediately demolished the dens containing the animals, and the consequence would not have been pleasant to contemplate. Word was instantly sent to her keeper, Mr. Nash, and he arrived on the scene just in time. Her royal highness was so blinded by her rage that she did not recognize him, as usual, by his footstep; but the moment she heard his voice and saw his terrible spear, she trembled and begged for mercy most pitiably.

They have a way in Germany of paying the doctor by contract. All families who are in receipt of something like a regular income, send their physician a certain fee on New Year's Eve, or a day or two later, as remuneration for his attention during the previous year. The amount is determined by mutual agreement at the commencement of the engagement, and is estimated with reference to the means of the patient rather than the services he is likely to require.

Danger of Sudden Fright.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier says: A young married woman of this city was standing on the steps of her residence in the evening, bidding a friend good night. The friend had departed, and the husband thought he would give her a little surprise. Approaching carefully, he suddenly caught her in his arms. The "surprise" was a more effectual one than the husband had intended. The lady was so terrified that she shrieked and went into convulsions. She was carried into the house, and a physician summoned, and he pronounced her in danger of becoming a raving maniac. Her nervous system had received a fearful shock. For some days she was bereft of her senses; the slightest noise alarmed her, and in the streets would cause her to act in the wildest manner. Last week she began to improve, when it was hoped she would ultimately recover, but unfortunately she suffered another relapse. A young boy attempted to shake the grate of the coal stove one morning, which so frightened the patient that she sprang from her bed, pounced upon the child, and would have seriously injured him had he not been rescued. It will be some time yet before the lady recovers from her terrible fright; she will probably carry the effects to her grave.—A sad warning to all playful husbands.

Effect of Salt on the Blood.

Dr. Stevens, a Scotch physician and surgeon, saw a butcher killing a pig. He observed that he stirred the blood of the animal, and added a handful of common salt to it while stirring, which immediately made it crimson, and on the stirring being discontinued the blood remained fluid. The change of the color of the blood awakened his curiosity. The butcher could give no explanation of the phenomenon, except that it kept it from jellying and spoiling. Dr. Stevens seized a vessel, caught some blood, and made several experiments by putting salt in it, and found that the blackest blood was instantly changed to a bright vermillion by salt. "Oh!" said he, "here is a fact which may lead to a practical rule." He had observed in case of yellow fever in the army, that the blood drawn was very black and fluid, and on adding salt it became vermillion, and retained its freshness; whereas, patridity of the blood is one of the characteristics of the yellow fever. He therefore abandoned the usual mode of treating it, and gave his patients a mixture of various salts, and in a very short time reduced the mortality of fever in the West Indians from one in five to one in fifty.

In Florida there are many lakes which have holes in the bottom and underground communication, so that they will sometimes shrink away to a mere cupful, leaving many square miles of surface uncovered, and then again fill up from below and spread out over their former area.—Some of them have outlets in the ocean far from shore, bursting up a perpetual spring of fresh water in the very midst of the briny baltness of the sea. In times of low water, during a long, exhaustive dry season, men have gone underground in one of these subterranean rivers, from lake to lake, a distance of eight miles.

Sunken Lake, in the Cascade Mountains, is one of the greatest curiosities in Oregon. It is ten by twenty miles, and seems like a gigantic well scooped out in the heart of the mountain. The walls are nearly perpendicular, averaging 2000 feet in height and run sheer into the water, leaving no beach at all. The lake is never ruffled by the wind, and its depth is unknown, as thus far no person has been upon its surface.

Count Bismarck has given the University of Virginia a valuable collection of photographic and engraved designs of recent Government works in Germany, exhibiting the modern improvements applied to bridges, canals, railways and public buildings.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means favor the admission of machines for spinning yarn, free of duty. This would be a measure of importance to the South, as it would aid the people of limited means, both white and black, to secure these machines at a comparatively cheap rate, the present duty being very high.

Senator Wm. M. Tweed's stable in 40th street New York, is three stories high, built of light stone, with Mansard roof, cost $48,000 without the lot, and is equal in style to a first class Fifth avenue dwelling. Window glass that cost $250 a pane adorns the windows, and rich Brussels carpet are on the floor.

King Louis of Bavaria is building hanging gardens on the roof of his palace, in the shape of an immense arched building of glass, extending over the greater part of the palace and court yard, and filled with the rarest exotics and most magnificent floral productions of the tropics.

The ground on which Louisville, Ky., stands, was once an extensive Indian burial ground, and at various times relics have been dug up. Recently, in excavating a cellar, a number of Indian skeletons were found one of which was over eight feet long.

A St. Louis paper says wheat is suffering throughout Missouri for want of rain. It is believed that if March continues dry, there will be a general failure.

POLITICAL.

Troubles in the South---The True Policy of the Administration.

In an article upon this subject, the New York *Herald* says:

"The chief difficulty is that there is too much reconstruction and too much military in the South. Five years, or thereabouts, the agony of reconstruction has been kept up for political purposes, when it might have been and ought to have been ended in one year, or two years at farthest. In the effort of the dominant radical party to secure the negro vote, and by that the ballance of political power, military power was maintained much longer than was necessary. The ruling faction has looked to that, consequently, for support. The negroes, under the influence of ambitious and evil-minded carpet-baggers, have been led to believe that the political power of the South belonged to them and was in their hands. This naturally placed many of them in antagonism to the conservative white population. As the States have become restored to the Union, and the white native population have shown their power, the negroes and their carpet-bag leaders feel disappointed. They forget that the white population was much the largest, and that throughout the South this population had a majority of votes. As long as the States were unreconstructed and under military authority the radicals and their negro allies had their own way, to a great extent; but as soon as civil authority was restored the white Southerners began to take the control. This is the secret of the disturbances in Richmond, of the clamor for reconstruction over again in Georgia, and for the demand of the radicals for a military government over Tennessee.

The prolonged military rule over the South has had the effect of making Gen. Canby and other commanders mistake their duty. Though these gentlemen may be governed by the best motives, they are influenced by their military training and ideas. They cannot understand that when a State has been restored the civil law should be supreme. In the trouble at Richmond, for example, General Canby should have taken no action or have assumed no authority but to suppress insurrection when called upon by the civil power. In any dispute about the formality of an election or the right of parties to hold office he should not have interfered, but have left that to the courts.—An election to office is to be taken as *bona fide* fact, though carried by fraud, till examined and acted upon by the proper civil authority. This is the way such things are managed in the Northern States, and there is no other safe way compatible with the laws and civil liberty.

"The same principle applies to Georgia and Tennessee, though Georgia not being yet fully reconstructed, is in rather an exceptionable position. With regard to Tennessee, a State in as perfect relations with the Union as New York or Pennsylvania, it is preposterous and dangerous to talk of reconstructing that State or of placing it under military authority unless in the case of positive insurrection. If Tennessee can be reconstructed or placed under military rule, why not New York, Massachusetts, or any other Northern State? All the States are on the same footing. If this infamous practice were to be admitted, no State would be safe.—Any political party in power could destroy its political equality and rights, and there would be an end to civil liberty. This government would be the most perfect centralized despotism. No, better let the factions in the South fight it out among themselves; better let the two races try their strength, even by some bloodshed, than establish a despotism either under the military or political oligarchy. The negroes of the South have acquired all the political rights and privileges of the whites. They ought to be contented. It is absurd to suppose that eight or ten millions of the superior white race are to be the political slaves of, or to be controlled by three or four millions of semi-barbarians, who barely knew their right hand from their left. In any contest the negroes must go to the wall. This is seen in the troubles at Richmond and elsewhere. It is positively cruel in the heartless carpet-bag politicians to lead these poor people to destruction. We hope General Grant will exercise his good common sense in these Southern troubles, and above all will maintain the supremacy of the civil laws."

New York City consumes $32,000,000 worth of meat annually, 83,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $32,000,000, and 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at $14,000,000.

Be civil and obliging to all: it costs nothing, and is worth much.

Be kind, liberal and just to all connected with you in business.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you: their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk as they will.

Never regret what is irretrievably lost.

Never begin that which seems improbable.

Never expose your disappointment to the world.

Never speak boastingly of your business; keep your own counsel about the management of your affairs.

AGRICULTURAL.

Saving Fruit from Late Spring Frosts.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* gives the method of preserving fruit from Spring frosts, which we publish for the benefit of our fruit growers in this section. The correspondent says:

Being often asked "how to preserve fruit from the effect of frost late in the Spring," I have decided to again give the *modus operandi*, so that each one may use it in time of need.

Freezing fruit does not necessarily destroy it, for, if thawed out slowly in the shade, no one would perceive any difference in its taste or keeping qualities.—Thus, apples, Irish potatoes, &c., often have frozen, and by being thawed out the frost is extracted, be used and kept for some time, while grapes, peaches and apples, although frozen solid, can, by the following process, be so restored as to realize a fair crop, which would otherwise be utterly lost.

Make once in about forty feet, on the Western and Northern side of the orchard, a pile of about a bushel of lightwood, cut to from six to eight inches in length, and split fine; by the side of which a pile of wet sawdust, tan bark, or rotten wood must be placed and thus used:

With a lightwood torch laid on the ground, stand the prepared lightwood, like an ordinary coal kiln, putting from a peck to the whole amount according to the degree of cold. When the pile is all ablaze place over the whole, previously prepared, bark from stumps, so that the fires shall not be smothered, then cover all with the wet sawdust, &c., with a sifting motion, such as bricklayers use when applying sand to the mortar bed, but do not put too much on at once, lest the fires be extinguished. A little experience will enable any one to manage this properly. By lighting every other one first and afterwards firing the balance the best results are obtained. I once lost part of my fruit by the winds shifting into the North-east, and would advise placing fires on that side also.

After all the fires are lighted there will be nothing more to do than simply to prevent the fires from blazing up, and the hands must keep passing from one to the other—now sprinkling on a little sawdust and now putting on a piece of bark so as to keep up a dense smoke, a smudge in fact, never allowing a blaze for a moment. It is a cold business, and a new beginner must not be discouraged by appearance, but persevere till the warmth of the sun has extracted all the frost from the fruit, which will be somewhere between eight and ten o'clock. Your fruit may be frozen hard, but if you follow the above you will have fruit when your lazy neighbor will have only leaves.

What time of night, you will ask, must we begin the fires? That will depend upon the size of the orchard. So that the fires are all going and under control by early daylight the danger will be warded off; begin between two and three o'clock in the morning, and two or three hands can make fifty fires by the time sunlight would begin to do injury. And so complete is the protection that fruits are protected from a quarter to half a mile to the leeward of the fires.

Allow no one to build a fire to keep warm. That is my order, and unless you carry it out you may as well not attempt the business. Moreover, do you *lead* the hands all night long, for if you trust them, don't complain that the remedy proves a failure.

A New Discovery with Corn.

A gentleman who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn which is quite novel, and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of little consequence, but this gentleman says "it is of so much consequence he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather, he plants two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a hill about every fifteenth row each way." He says: "If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassel does not recover. Then for want of pollen the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed." He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in corn crops, is caused by want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in this second filling.

The Cranberry.

Much has been said and written on the practicability of growing the cranberry on dry upland soils.

My own experience, and that of many others, is proof conclusive that they can be grown successfully and profitably on dry uplands.

We find them on the so-called pine barren lands of Long Island, growing to perfection without the usual course of flooding, which so many consider necessary.—There are few farmers who have not land suitable to the growth of this excellent fruit.

A clay or loamy soil, that is naturally moist, is the best; upon such, there is no doubt of successful culture. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing thoroughly; rake level, and plant in rows of 1½ feet apart, and 1 foot in row.

Hoe the plants as long as convenient without disturbing them; after which, weeding is all the cultivation necessary.

The plants are set, in spring, until the 15th of May; in the fall, from the 1st of October until the ground freezes.

Reported for the Wilmington Journal.

An Act for the Protection of Mechanics and other Laborers, Materials, &c.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That every building built, rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lots on which said building may be situated, and every lot, farm or vessel or any kind of property not herein enumerated shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same, or material furnished.

Sec. 2. The lien for work on crops or farms, or materials given by this act shall be preferred to every other lien or incumbrance which attached upon the property subsequent to the time at which the work was commenced or the materials were furnished.

Sec. 3. Any Mechanic or Artizan who shall make, alter or repair any article of personal property at the request of the owner or legal possessor of such property, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered or repaired for his just and reasonable charge of his work done and material furnished and may hold and retain possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid, and if not paid for within the space of 30 days, provided it does not exceed fifty dollars; if over fifty dollars ninety days after the work shall have been done, such Mechanic, or Artizan may proceed to sell the property so made, altered or repaired at public auction, by giving two weeks public notice of such sale by advertising in some newspaper in the county in which the work may have been done, or if there be no such newspaper, then by posting up notices of such sale in three of the most public places in the county, town, or city in which the work may have been done, and the proceeds of the said sale shall be applied first to the discharge of the said lien and the expenses and costs of keeping and selling such property, and the remainder, if any, shall be paid over to the owner thereof.

Sec. 4. All claims under two hundred dollars may be filed in the office of the nearest Magistrate. If over two hundred dollars, in the office of the Superior Court Clerk in any county where the labor has been performed, or the material furnished, but all claims filed shall be in detail, specifying all materials furnished or labor performed, and at what date it was performed, or material furnished in case of contract or otherwise. If the parties interested make a special contract for such labor performed, or if such material and labor are specified in writing, in such cases it shall be decided agreeable to the terms of the contract, provided the terms of such contract do not affect the lien for such labor performed or material furnished.

Sec. 5. In case of any disagreement between the parties interested in any such contract, it may be brought before the nearest magistrate by the plaintiff or defendant for arbitration or otherwise, as the magistrate may decide, provided the amount claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars. If over that amount, all claims must be filed with the clerk of the Superior Court and entered on the calendar, so as to be brought before the Court at the first term after the filing of any claims. The Judge of the Superior Court may appoint referees to ascertain the proper value of any labor performed on any building or farm, or any materials furnished or specified in the application at the time of plaintiff or defendant filing his petition.

Sec. 6. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the rights of any person to whom any debt may be due for any work done which priority of claims filed with the proper officers.

Sec. 7. Costs are allowed to either party upon the rules established by law in actions arising or contracts made under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 8. The defendant in any suit to enforce the lien shall be entitled to any set off or claims arising between the contractors during the performance of the contract.

Sec. 9. That all laws or parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 28th day of March, A. D. 1870.

HYDROPHOBIA.—TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—On Wednesday of last week a citizen of Queens, Long Island, named Henry Klean, was attacked by a ferocious dog and badly bitten. The attack of the brute was observed by Messrs. Rowland and Gillen, who drove the dog away and carried Klean to the post-office, where his wounds were dressed. He was afterwards removed to his house, where he finally recovered so as to be able to resume his every day duty. On Tuesday last his conduct excited suspicion; he complained of feeling dizzy, which was attended by nausea and vomiting. He entered the larger beer saloon of Mr. Schmidt, and asked for a glass of lager which, when offered he refused to accept, and left the house. Under the horse-shed he observed a pail of water, which he furiously seized and dashed to the ground. He then started on the run for his residence. He dashed open the door in a paroxysm of terror, yelling with delirium and pain, frothing from the mouth and bleeding from the nose. He continued unrelieved in his sufferings for about an hour, and as he seemed to grow worse it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering him between feather-beds.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Border Agricultural Society, which meets at Danville, Va., through its Executive Committee, has determined to award the usual premiums. Upon the list we find the following: Silver goblet, to be given to the young lady who proves the best archer; and a gold-headed riding-whip to the most graceful equestrienne.

This is a great year for wild pigeons. There are millions on millions of them in the woods of Kentucky, Indiana and Pennsylvania. But they sell for $2 a dozen in New York.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ C. L. Cobb, member of Congress from the 1st District of this State, has recommended a colored boy for appointment at the U. S. Naval Academy; also, five colored men as conana-takers.

☞ The House of Representatives at Washington has, by a two-thirds majority, relieved the Hon. F. E. Shober of his political disabilities. We presume there is no obstacle now to prevent that gentleman from taking his seat.

☞ The *Standard* mentions several counties as being among the "peaceable" ones in the State, Davidson being one of them. It is very true that Davidson is a quiet, orderly county, and so are Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Rockingham, Guilford, Davie, and every county in this section, "peaceable" counties.

☞ Congress has not yet abolished the franking privilege. Careful estimates go to show that it costs the government $8000 per year for each Senator and Representative in the Federal Legislature more than their honorable heads are worth, yet they hold on as if the pockets as well as the patience of the people, were inexhaustible.

☞ In some of our lower counties, meetings, composed of all classes of our citizens, are being held to deprecate lawless violence, and urging the people to submit to the laws, however objectionable they may consider them, until their defects can be remedied in a legitimate way. This is eminently proper. No good can possibly result from any attempt on the part of any set of men, white or colored, to take the law into their own hands.—Violence necessarily breeds violence, and what we need now is peace and order.

☞ Tennessee has ratified her new State Constitution by an immense majority, the people voting without regard to race, color, or previous condition, (no reference to the ladies). Having rid herself of the adventurers who have sucked from her the richest blood in her veins, she is henceforth free—free in reality as well as in name. Though our radical Congress may look upon her with sour distrust, and threaten to cast her back upon the Procrustean bed of reconstruction from which she has arisen, yet we think the awakened public sentiment of the whole country—the reaction which commenced some time ago, slowly at first, but gathering strength as it sweeps onward—will deter the destructionists from any such attempt. Tennessee has done what every Southern State will do as soon as they can cast aside the *incubi* which are oppressing and devouring them.

☞ The colored youth appointed to West Point by Gen. Butler, turns out to be not old enough for the position, consequently there are lamentations throughout New England and joy on the Hudson. It is possible that Gen. Butler was aware of the ineligibility of his protege when he appointed him; it is also possible that he desired to win the deathless gratitude of the extreme Republicans, while, at the same time, he preserved the confidence of those who are less radical in their views. Be this as it may, West Point has been respited, not reprieved. There are Congressmen who, having taken the cue from Butler, are bent on appointing colored cadets. One Representative from the far West, is looking around him for a fat and lively Indian whom he may appoint. The next thing we may look for will be a pig-eyed Chinaman from California. After that, when woman's suffrage becomes an accomplished fact all over the land, we will have *lady* cadets; and then—well, by that time West Point will have succumbed to the pressure, and few will weep over its fate.

☞ The Charlotte *Courier* does not seem to like the Legislative address, and promises to overhaul the antecedents of its respective signers in order to find out how many of them have been Whigs, Democrats, Secessionists, Unionists, Republicans, and so on. Who cares if it does? It will not be the first time a great deal of labor was expended to little purpose. Cannot the *Courier* comprehend the all-important fact that the masses are going into this campaign regardless of the past; that they accept the Legislative address as a moderate, liberal, patriotic and statesmanlike document, good enough for every man's platform; that they acknowledge its signers as men devoted to the interests of the State, and that they laugh at the abortive attempts of sore-headed journals to detract from the merits of their present highminded course, by resurrecting and galvanizing the filthy bones of buried antipathies.

☞ Thousands of copies of the address of Gen. Clingman to the people of North Carolina, are, we understand, being circulated throughout the State by the radical wire-pullers in Raleigh. Let the people beware of that address, and not be misled by its specious reasoning. Gen. Clingman pretends to be a Democrat, and his sole object is to create dissension in the anti-radical ranks. He is no longer a Democrat, any more than he is a Whig. He deserted the Whig party to join the Democracy, and now he has sold out to Gov. Holden's party. His Democracy is all assumed. He is a wolf in sheep's clothing. He is high in the confidence of the radical leaders. He is hand in glove with the men who have ruined the State. That is why his address is printed at the office of the Raleigh *Standard*. That is why the radical leaders are so industriously circulating it. Does anybody imagine they would do so were it the emanation of a *genuine* Democrat, and not intended to advance the interests of the radical leaders? The only hope of the latter is to divide and thus weaken the opposition. They imagine the address will deceive many an honest Democrat and cause him to look with suspicion and jealousy upon his old-line Whig allies. Remember that we are no longer Democrats and Whigs in North Carolina. The old banners have been laid aside, and our former slogans are no longer sounded. We have now but one flag and but one battle-cry. On the one is inscribed "Economy and Reform," while the other is "Carolinians! of every political creed, to the rescue! Down with the plunderers!" Beware of Gen. Clingman. He is a renegade. Beware of his address. It has a mephitic smell. Beware of discord and division in our ranks, for that means DEFEAT.

The Coming Issue.

"It was a little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand,' but the breeze freshened, and in a short while a dense black pall spread itself from horizon to horizon. The tempest was upon us."—*Diary of a Naval Officer.*

As it becomes plainer day after day that the tariff question is destined to play an important part, if not to become the leading issue in the next national campaign, the great manufacturing monopolists of the East are arousing themselves to the dangers of their position and taking steps to avert, if possible, the evils by which they are threatened. It being in the great West where the storm is arising, these monopolists are employing lecturers, at handsome salaries, to travel through that section, advocate their peculiar interests in the way of upholding the present high protective tariff, and make the sturdy farmers out there believe that a high tariff is the best thing in the world for them—if they only had sense enough to see it.

But the Western people are no longer in their pupillage; they are wearied of New England ideas, policies and interests, and feel able to stand alone henceforward upon all questions affecting their own material prosperity. They are coming together, regardless of past political affiliations, and feel independent in fact as well as in name; like working for themselves hereafter, instead of being, as they have been, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Eastern task-masters; and their journals, with the exception of a few subsidized presses, declare they will no longer accept second-hand views on the tariff question from the paid advocates of protection. They can understand, without any further education on the point, that they have to pay high prices for all their manufactured articles and groceries, while they get but the lowest rates for their agricultural products; they can understand, too, that a high protective tariff is now in force, and has much to do with the present depressed condition of their affairs.

The issue will be between the East and the West, but the South will be one of the parties in the strife and by no means a disinterested one. She is watching with a keen eye the progress of events, and when the combat joins, it is scarcely a matter of conjecture upon which side she will be found arrayed.

☞ The people of California have just been treated to a first-class earthquake shock lasting some six seconds. It occurred on the 2d inst., about noon. In San Francisco, the public buildings, hotels, gambling saloons and other popular resorts were emptied of their occupants in double quick time, and the panic is represented to have been universal. No damage, however, was done, except to the nerves of a few excitable individuals.

Earthquakes are excellent things in their way and under some circumstances, because they are apt to give both the physical and moral worlds a salutary shaking-up just in the nick of time. In our candid opinion such a visitation on the Atlantic coast about this period might be productive of beneficial results; and, were the main force of the earthquake to expend itself in the neighborhood of Washington City, before the adjournment of Congress, we might be induced to consent to a few seconds' shake for this section. We hardly think anything short of an earthquake—a full-sized one—will ever bring a certain class of political sinners to their marrow-bones.

Gov. Holden's Candidates.

For the information of the curious, and as a matter for future reference, we publish below the list of gentlemen composing the Republican committees in the different counties of this section. There are some of these gentlemen whose names we regret to see in this connection, and we trust they are not now there with their consent.

FORSYTH.

Matthias Masten, John Blackburn, Jas. S. Lewis, Smith Frazier, Z. J. Stafford, W. B. Stipe, Aaron Stafford, Robt. Waugh, R. B. Teague.

STOKES.

A. H. Joyce, R. F. Petre, J. J. Martin, Geo. W. Barr, Walker Gunn, Wm. C. Matthews.

SURRY.

A. L. Hendrix, T. B. Wall, R. C. Pool, Henry Wolfe, W. N. Jackson, Isaac Perkins, John M. Cook, Henry Booker, John Cassady.

ROCKINGHAM.

H. Barnes, John French.

RANDOLPH.

E. T. Blair, J. R. Bulla, Henry Crenshaw, Alfred Julian, S. Dafford, O. A. Hill, Fred Pearce, Thomas Craven.

DAVIE.

Milton Hobbs, Eli Hartman, Anderson Smith, James Hauser, William Morgan, Rufus Clement, Orange Gray.

DAVIDSON.

Henderson Adams, William Hedrick, Wilson Gray.

GUILFORD.

David Hodgin, R. P. Shaw, Z. A. Burns, J. B. Gluglass, W. H. Thomas, Fred. Smith, Sam. Clarke, Jona. Anthony.

CASWELL.

Wilson Carey, Daniel Johnson, Samuel Allen, Kin Walker, Frank Malone, Ephraim Seath.

In the list published by the *Standard*, only 48 out of the 90 counties in the State are named. That paper says: "Many changes in the Committees are necessary." It affords us unutterable satisfaction whenever we can agree with our cotemporary, and in this instance we do agree with it most decidedly.

☞ Large delegations from the Society of Friends have been in Washington to protest against the further continuance of Gen. Sheridan as military commander of the Indian country. Humanity demands that he should be in command nowhere. Some twenty odd years ago, the Austrian Marshal Haynau achieved an unenviable celebrity throughout Christendom by ordering a few women to be whipped, but the American—we blush as we write it—the *American* General Sheridan has far surpassed him, and has linked his name with imperishable odium by ordering the women, children and babes of an entire tribe to be shot down and bayoneted in cold blood.

Another Constitutional Amendment.

The car of "progress"—they *call* it progress—is being driven onward with accelerated speed, while antiquated ideas, cherished customs, venerable laws, and all that time or association has hallowed, are being crushed beneath its ponderous wheels. The crazy or rascally innovators—some are one and some are the other—will, it seems, never be satisfied until our once magnificent temple of liberty is in ruins. The curse of the age is experimentalism, and we will go on experimenting and experimenting with dangerous elements, until, like old Roger Bacon, we blow up the whole concern.

The latest experiment proposed, and mind you, they call it "progress," is to invest woman with all political privileges. To this end, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, offered in the Federal House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., a joint resolution proposing the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment, which is as follows, was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

ARTICLE XVI.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It will be noticed that the new amendment, as it above reads, grants to woman the right to vote *only*, not the right to hold any office of honor, trust or emolument. These unselfish bidders for popularity want to hold such offices themselves, while they are willing to accord to females the inestimable privilege of putting them there. That this will not be satisfactory to the "strong-minded" and their more sincere advocates is evident, and we think that if the joint resolution is adopted at all, it will be after such amendment as will give ampler privileges to the sex.

We publish the above merely to show to what lengths the extremists are ready to go, but have neither time nor space to dilate upon it in the present issue. We will simply say that no true woman wants the ballot, and should such an amendment ever be adopted, its effect will be to add to our voting population, a countless herd of worthless libels upon their sex, Amazonian in character, who had just as lief lounf around election windows as not.

A Remarkable Prophet.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, a very ingenious article from the pen of one of the most talented writers our country has produced, appeared in the columns of a Northern periodical. Little notice was taken of it at the time, but the author dying a few years afterwards, his scattered productions were carefully collected and published by his friends. A copy of this publication has fallen into our hands, and we have been amusing ourself in running over its pages, refreshing our memory with passages which in days past gave us infinite delight. Among the remarkable sketches we find in this work is the one above referred to. Its subject matter is very simple. The author pretends to unroll the mummy of an Egyptian "Count," galvanize him, arouse him from his death-sleep of five thousand years, and question him as to affairs in Egypt during the period of his living existence. The following extract is so striking that we transfer it entire to our columns; and when we consider that it was written somewhere about the year 1840, we cannot help thinking that there were times when the spirit of prophecy was strong within the author:

"We sent for a copy of a book called the 'Dial,' and read out of it a chapter or two about something which is not very clear, but which the Bostonians call the Great Movement or Progress.

"The Count merely said that Great Movements were awfully common things in his day, and as for Progress, it was at one time quite a nuisance, but it never progressed.

"We then spoke of the great beauty and importance of democracy, and were at much trouble in impressing the Count with a due sense of the advantages we enjoyed in living where there was suffrage *ad libitum*, and no king.

"He listened with marked interest, and in fact seemed not a little amused. When we had done, he said that, a great while ago, there had occurred something of a very similar sort. Thirteen Egyptian provinces determined all at once to be free, and so set a magnificent example to the rest of mankind. They assembled their wise men, and concocted the most ingenious constitution it is possible to conceive. For a while they managed remarkably well; only their habit of bragging was prodigious. The thing ended, however, in the consolidation of the thirteen States, with some fifteen or twenty others, in the most odious and insupportable despotism that ever was heard of upon the face of the earth.

"I asked what was the name of the usurping tyrant.

"As well as the Count could recollect, it was Mob."

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the foregoing. By the allegory of an Egyptian confederation and its lamentable fate under the workings of *unlimitable* suffrage, the future of our own unhappy country was plainly shadowed forth. He who runs may read.

☞ The Rhode Island State election is over, having been carried by the Radicals as has been invariably the case since the formation of the Republican party. "Little Rhody" is controlled by a few great manufacturing houses, two of which each have a representative in the U. S. Senate, and this accounts for her vassalage to the plutocracy.

While on the subject, we would like to know what has become of Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, who, during the last session of Congress, astonished his radical associates in the Senate and created a national sensation by an unexpected and scathing denunciation of the plans, purposes and policy of the controlling party? He promised at that time to follow up his exposures, and "make Rome howl." He has failed to keep his promise thus far, and Rome—the radical Rome—has not yet howled so far as we have heard. Wonder what keeps Senator Sprague so quiet of late? Has it been demonstrated to him in a whisper that his personal interests will be better subserved by his talking too little rather than by his talking too much? Such things, alas! have been, and we begin to fear that, in spite of his startling outbreak last summer, Senator Sprague has either felt the lash and been cowed into silence, or—felt something a little more agreeable.

☞ The radical leaders of the Mountain District are busily engaged in attempting to divest themselves of the odium they have properly incurred by their complicity in the railroad transactions of that section. The people beyond the Ridge were naturally enraged that they should lose their railroad after all, and, especially, at the manner in which they lost it. A. H. Jones, M. C. from the 7th District, is the latest penitent, and though he was one of the Directors of the road in question, by the Governor's appointment, was hand in glove with everybody connected with its management, and knew all that was going on "behind the veil," he now comes before his defrauded constituents in a long letter, lachrymosely declaring that he is not to blame! We suppose he is not. It is one of those cases in which nobody is to blame. All those millions of money just vanished, as money is in the habit of doing, and that ends the chapter.

The writer of this article told the people of the mountains a year ago that the men manipulating their railroad were humbugging them and that the road would not be constructed under such auspices. A few sensible men seconded our views, but the many preferred to pin their faith to their deceivers. As a matter of course, they were deceived. And now, the very rascals who deceived them, are turning around, one after another, and swearing that they at least, are guiltless.

Another Swindling Project Developed.

It will be remembered by the people that, some months ago, the Board of Education undertook to sell the "Swamp Lands" of the State to a carpet-bagger by the name of Bibles, for the trifling sum of $30,000. It was ascertained that Bibles, before he had paid a dollar towards the purchase, resold to capitalists at a profit of some $100,000. The fraud was so outrageous and manifest that even the Legislature interfered and upset the 'Ring;' but the friends of the fraudulent enterprise rallied just before the close of the late session of the Legislature and passed an act authorising the Board of Education to sell the Swamp Lands in the counties of Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde, for a sum *not less than fifty thousand dollars, to actual settlers.*

The members of the Legislature had hardly got home before Governor Holden called the Board of Education, or a part of them together, and sold those lands to this same carpet-bag Bibles and Sam. T. Carrow, a native of this State, for the sum of $50,000, on a credit of from one to five years. Not a dollar of the money has been paid, so far as we can learn, and no security for the purchase money was given.

This is a worse swindle than the "Penitentiary swindle," because it involves so much more. It is said, by those familiar with the facts, that there are 300,000 or 400,000 acres of land, and a great deal of it the richest land in the State. We learn that the purchasers of it propose to sell to laboring men for homes, at $5 per acre. Put the land at the low price of $1 per acre, and it is worth to the State and her Educational interests from $300,000 to $400,000, and yet it is sold by Governor Holden, almost before the ink is dry on the ratified Act allowing its sale for $50,000! And not a dollar of that trifling price is paid, and no security taken.—*Raleigh Sentinel, 7th inst.*

Terrible State of Affairs in Alabama.

The following intelligence, which we received recently from Decatur, will give some idea of the state of affairs as they now exist in Morgan county, North Alabama:

In the section alluded to there exists an old feud, growing out of political differences. Judge Charlton, recently shot and killed at Decatur, was said to have been the leader of one of the factions, which is now headed by one Bob Garner. They have burned houses, and killed and driven off several persons. The other faction is known as the Robinson party. Each side numbers probably fifty men. It is reported that they are near Falkville, camped in front of each other, with knapsacks, rations, and all the paraphernalia for a regular campaign.

A one-legged man named Tarver has been killed by young Knight whose father was wounded out in the mountains, and died in St. Vincent Hospital, in this city.

They seem to be carrying on a sort of guerrilla mode of warfare down there at present, each side shooting at the other whenever a man shows himself. No regular collision has taken place yet. Falkville is about ten miles from Decatur, in the mountains, and is in Morgan county. *Nashville Banner.*

Taking the Census.

Applications for appointments as census takers are now becoming quite numerous, and the Marshals are likely to have their hands full of this business for some time to come. As Congress has resisted all new plans, the census this year will be taken on the basis as in 1850 and 1860. The law of 1850 provides that the census shall be taken by the United States Marshals of the respective districts, with the aid of such assistance as shall be required. Each state is divided into census districts to be composed of not less than twenty thousand persons. The assistants for taking the census are appointed and commissioned by the Marshal and are paid their compensation as follows: Two cents for every name taken, ten cents for every farm, fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry, two cents for every deceased person, and two per cent. of the gross amount for names enumerated, for social statistics, and ten cents per mile for travel. The enumeration must begin the first day of June, and the census must be completed and the returns all sent in to the Secretary of the Interior by the first of November following.—*Lyn. News.*

FINDING MONEY ON THE CARS—INTERESTING DECISION.—Some time since a Mr. Hawa found a package containing one thousand and forty-five dollars on a car of the New York and Harlem Railroad, which he handed to the conductor, remarking at the same time that he supposed he was entitled to it. The conductor gave it to the company, who were unable to find the owner. The plaintiff now believing that as no owner has been found, he is best entitled to the money, brings suit to recover it. The company claims that according to the laws relating to public carriers, they are responsible to the owner, and, therefore, are entitled to the money. The court held that although the defendant had no position right to the money, the paintiff had none at all.

SHERIFFS.—We are informed, says the *Standard*, that the Sheriffs of most of the counties of the State have determined, under legal advice, to hold their offices until the election in August, 1872. This action, they say, is based upon the construction given to the 24th Section, Article IV, of the State Constitution by Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Dick, in which construction, the Sheriffs allege, their counsel concur.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Palm Sunday and Holy Week.

Palm Sunday was observed with the usual services at the Moravian Church in this place. Rev. A. L. Oerter administered the rite of Baptism and Confirmation to a number of persons.

In the evening the customary services to be observed during the Holy Week were opened with the usual readings from the "Harmony of the Four Gospels." These readings are interspersed with appropriate hymns, and the services are very solemn and impressive, and well attended. Services were held in the church on the afternoon of Maundy Thursday, (yesterday) and to day, Good Friday, a peculiarly solemn series of meetings will be held. To-morrow afternoon and evening the services will relate to the repose of the body in the tomb.

Easter morning will be ushered in by solemn strains of music before dawn, and about 5 o'clock the congregation will proceed to the cemetery to pray the peculiar Moravian Litany suitable for the occasion. These customs have been observed from time immemorial in the Moravian Church. The graves in the cemetery, are frequently beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers.

We notice with pleasure that the tide of emigration is gradually nearing us,—several tracts of land having been sold on advantageous terms in Caswell county and in other border counties of this State. True, it is only a small beginning, but bids fair to increase.

If we mistake not, there are considerable tracts of improved and unimproved lands on the Yadkin River and its many tributaries, which might be purchased by reliable and *bona-fide* settlers. Will not some of our friends give us more information on this subject. An outlay of a few dollars would change things materially for the benefit of the large landholder, by cutting his lands into available tracts, and so offer them to the public at private sale. We notice in several of our State papers, that landholders in the Eastern portion of the State have adopted this plan with considerable success. They advertise their lands, laid out in convenient tracts, and thereby invite persons from a distance to examine into the different localities. This is the right way to go about it.

As soon as our people wake up to the advantage of advertising the lands they have for sale, on a liberal scale, and quit the "penny-wise and-pound foolish" plan of merely sticking up a few written handbills which few if any person reads, they will find purchasers from abroad who are *able* and *willing* to pay them reasonable prices, instead of letting the capitalist and speculator get their *all* at a mere nominal figure.

We are satisfied that the river bottoms of the Yadkin, and the lands along Muddy Creek, Middlefork, Southfork, and other streams, are generally of a fair quality, and will grow grain and tobacco to advantage, while the climate is favorable for all crops.

Jurors Drawn for Forsyth Spring Term, 1870.

FIRST WEEK.

Richard Craft, Alex. Ackerman, Mathew Martin, Jesse Young, W. J. Pegram, Bm. Reed, H. B. Perry, Elijah Hester, jun., Joseph Crews, H. T. Clayton, Nath. Mock, Joseph Vogler, James M. Crumpler, Andrew Fulk, R. O. Whicker, B. Hampton, T. L. Warner, T. T. Best, Samuel Weevil, Nath. Thomas, Jno. F. Smith, Wm. F. Stockton, C. Ebert, E. C. Dull, Jno. L. Stuart, Elijah Doub, Jesse Mock, Craven Jones, M. Longworth, Austin Harper, I. A. Roberson, A. E. Shore, E. T. Shouse, Joseph Conrad, James M. Fulp, Benjamin Spach.

SECOND WEEK OF TERM.

A. E. Johnson, Lewis M. Vest, Amos Stuart, Smith Linville, Wilson Hauser, N. F. Sullivan, Jonathan Huff, G. T. Fulp, R. Longworth, W. A. Byerly, Allen Crews, Henry Stafford, Lee Hendrix, Wm. Walker, Elias Binkley, Banks Hairston, A. J. White, T. J. Stauber.

FRUIT CROP.—We are glad to learn that, notwithstanding the cold, frosty weather prevailing recently, the fruit is not all killed. From present appearances there is a prospect for an average crop of peaches and apples in this section.

Militia Laws.

The principal changes which have been made in the militia laws may be briefly stated as follows: The section requiring each militiaman to take and subscribe an oath, has been reseinded, and the militia law of the Revised Code re enacted, except that the power of appointing officers is vested in the Governor. Under the law which passed in 1868, it would have been as much trouble to have enrolled the militia as to register the voters of a county, and as no compensation was allowed to the enrolling officers, no one would act in that capacity. Consequently there was no regular organization of the militia. The difficulties having been removed, the Adjutant-General will now proceed to enroll the entire militia of the State and nominate officers for the positions of the line and of the staff. We look for an efficient organization of the physical arm of the government. Over ten thousand commissions, it is computed, will have to be issued to various officers.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We take the following from the *Republican*, Mr. Welker's paper, published at Greensboro':

We understand that on the evening after the act establishing the office of State Printer at a jollification in Tucker Hall in Raleigh, the Senators, Burns, of Chatham, Long of Davidson and Welker of Guilford, were read out of what certain parties are pleased to call *the* Republican party, while Lindsay of Rockingham, was counted as a Democrat. We take no offence at this harmless anouncement. No doubt it was gratful to the actors. It is not the first or only farce that has been enacted on these boards, for the amusement of the audience. Those Senators do not feel cold but it is very probable that before the first Thursday of August next there will be too many outside with them.

WAGONS CANNOT RUN WITHOUT WHEELS.—The Charlotte *Times* has been discontinued by its late editors and publishers, on account of its delinquent patrons. It is a fact which many seem not to understand, that a newspaper cannot be published, *upon a credit*—that is: The Editor is compelled to pay cash down for anything used in the business, living, &c., and unless his patrons pay him very punctually, the paper must go down or have a very sickly existence.

Non-paying subscribers are thus talked of by a Western editor: "Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats cannot run without steam, bullfrogs cannot jump without legs, or a newspaper carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it dont do any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except himself, and as we are a clever fellow, and as his account is a little matter, it makes no difference. Strange hallucination."—*Statesville American.*

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—We have a printer in our office who lives four miles from town, and who goes home twice a week. He has a rough and adventurous road to travel: First he passes a house where a man was killed by lightning; then, he passes by the public gallows; next where a man hanged himself; next, where a man was found dead; next he passes by a place where a man hung his wife; next, he passes a house used by medical students, many years ago, for dissecting human beings; next, a place where a crazy man killed his mother; next, the place where the Whigs in the Revolution shot four tories, and next, the place Gen. Graham thrashed out the tories in the Revolution. And our printer has seen nothing like a ghost yet.—*Hillsboro' Recorder, 16th.*

The Bank of Fayetteville, and its property, says the *Eagle* of the 7th inst., was levied on last Week, by Mr. Bates, of Dawson's Banking-house at Wilmington, as a holder of its bills, in fifteen cases of $200 each. There are appeals in two cases. Holders of bills to the amount of $30,000 await the decisions in these cases. One defense urged by the bank is the statute of limitation. The capital stock was about $160,000—amount of bills in circulation unknown. The private property of stockholders is liable to double the amount of their stock.

Collector Bailey's defalcation has caused a great sensation in New York. He was one of Gen. Grant's favorites, and received his appointment less than a year ago. The amount taken by him was at first reported to be $100,000. It is now reported to be $500,000. The robber left, just previous to the detection of his rascality, for parts unknown, and has so far escaped arrest. It is intimated that the police know where he can be found. Only a few weeks ago, Blatchford, another New York official, was reported missing with a large amount of Government money. He went to Canada.—*Wil. Star.*

RURAL CAROLINIAN FOR APRIL.—On time and crowded. As much reading matter in his particular line as any farmer can well dispose of before the next will be out. And variety withal. Articles that excel for literary execution, unpretending articles choke-full of facts, articles that combine the two. 'Agriculture in Education,' by Wm. Pinkney Starke, can be read with equal profit and pleasure by the philosopher and the planter. 'My Plantation' is a well-considered planter's Utopia. Snarl's 'Short-comings in Farming' will touch many readers in a tender place. 'Novel and curious Vegetables,' handsomely illustrated, is worth the year's subscription. But why attempt a selection, much less an enumeration of the good things in this unusually good number of an unusually good magazine. The table of contents occupies an entire page, and there is not an article that the thoughtful farmer will neglect to read.

The Rural Carolinian containing monthly sixty-four pages of reading matter, beautifully illustrated, is published for the wonderful small sum of $2 per annum, by Walker, Evans & Cogswell and D. Wyatt Aiken, Charleston, N. C.

A Masonic Lodge Butchered by the Spaniards in Cuba.

A Havana letter gives the details of the arrest and execution by the Spaniards of the alleged Cuban junta of Santiago. The arrests numbered fifty, and have already been published; eighteen have already been executed, including two Americans. The executed gentlemen, when arranged before the military commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of an association to which they belonged, but denied it being a political junta, but only a Masonic lodge, that they met together as Masons for Masonic purposes. This defence appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards. A Catalonian priest who has been noted for the ultraism of his loyalty and violent denunciations of Cubans, immediately pronounced Freemasons no better than insurgents; that the rising of Yara was plotted and planned in a Masonic lodge; that Cespedes is a Mason; and that wherever Masons congregate, there Spanish loyalty dies.

SLATE PENCILS.—Twenty years ago, all the slate pencils used in America came from Germany. In 1850 a young man in West Ruthland, Vt., eighteen years of age, discovered a supply of stone from which he could make as good slate pencils as were sold in the stores. He began by whittling them out and selling the rough articles to school children. He bought the quarry for one hundred dollars, and commenced operations on a limited scale in sawing out pencils. The business grew on his hands, machinery was invented to facilitate the process, and to-day upwards of a hundred men manufacture daily over 50,000 pencils. The mills are valued at $300,000.

There is a man in the vicinity of Cedar Keys, Florida, who has twenty-two children living. The family subsists principally on fish and oysters. They have never had a plate nor a cup and saucer in their house. In lieu of cups they use gourds and shells. They help themselves to the cooked fish or oysters from a common large dish, and each member of the family uses his own jack-knife for that purpose. These articles of diet are spread on corn bread, which they make themselves, and then they *consume the plate* as well as the food on it. In this way the washing of dishes is wholly obviated. The family are all healthy, and are more robust than graceful.

ABOUT SARDINES.—The French sardine fisheries involve the outlay of very large sums of money. It is a great business on the coast of Brittany, especially at Concarneau, where about thirteen thousand men are employed in carrying it on. The sardines are caught with bait, the substance used being the roe of the cod, for providing which fisheries have been established on the shores of the North Sea. The mere item of bait money amounts to $500,000 a year. After being caught and cleaned, the sardines are dried in the open air, fried in boiling oil, and then packed by women and girls in the neat boxes in which they are sold.

Old shoes are turned to account by manufacturers in the following manner: They are cut into very small pieces, and kept for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur. The effect of this is to make the leather hard and brittle. Next, the material is withdrawn from the action of the chloride of sulphur, washed with water and dried. When thoroughly dry, is ground to powder and mixed with some substance like glue or gum, that causes it to adhere together. It is then prossed into moulds and shaped into buttons, combs, knife-handles, etc. So you see how it may yet come to pass that you will comb your hair with a boot, and fasten your cloths with a slipper.

Observant Frenchmen, skilled in medical science, report, that, as the result of much investigation, and observation, that since women have loosened their corsets the annual morality has decreased 20 per cent. Moreover, it is statistically proven that since women have loaded their heads with enormous and hideous hingnons, cerberate fever has increased 72½ per cent. There is matter for serious reflection in these facts.

A mass meeting of bankers and merchants, held at Chicago on Saturday night, passed resolutions urging on Congress an immediate reduction of at least $50,000,000 in the rates of national taxation, in view of the fact that there will be a surplus of $125,000,000 in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, and their belief that the payment of the public debt at the rate of $50,000,000 a year is all that can be reasonably asked of tax-payers.

The question of the Richmond Mayoralty has been sent to the Virginia Court of Appeals by Chief Justice Chase, the matter properly belonging to the State tribunal.

The Emperor of Russia gets $25,000 salary a day; the Sultan, $18,000; Napoleon, $14,219; the Emperor of Austra, $10,060; the King of Prussia, $8,210; Victor Emanuel, $6,340; Victoria, $6,270; Leopold of Belgium, $1,643; and President Grant, $68 50.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Jonathan H. Dolly, Mr. JOHN H. BONER of Forsyth, to Miss CHARLOTTE SMITH, daughter of the late Edridge Smith, of Wake.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in this place, on Friday last, Mrs. L. P. ZEVELY, consort of Dr. A. T. Zevely, aged 49 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The deceased, in early life, became a full member of the Moravian Church, of which she remained a consistent member to the end.

She had been in delicate health for several years, and, about last Christmas, her disease assumed a more aggravated form, which baffled the skill of her physician. She frequently lamented her inability, latterly, to attend divine service, but was resigned to her fate, intimating occasionally, that her days were numbered. She was a dutiful and affectionate wife and mother, and leaves a disconsolate husband, three daughters, one son, brothers, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. But their loss is her everlasting gain.

Oh! think that while we're weeping here,
Her hand a golden harp is stringing;
And with a voice serene and clear
Her ransomed soul, without a fear,
Her Saviour's praise is singing!

HUMOROUS BOOKS,

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE,
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 15, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 30 to 33 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 60 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16¾; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 20, pulverized, 20.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 50.

Danville Tobacco Market.

April 12, 1870.

Lugs,—Common, 5 to 6, Good, 6 to 8, Fine, 8 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.
Leaf—Common, 7 to 9, Good,, 9 to 12, Fine, 12 to 18, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 106.

Sunday School Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union, which was to have been held on Saturday, March 28th, was postponed on account of bad weather, and will take place in Salem, on *Easter Monday*, April the 18th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All Sunday Schools which now are, or desire to be connected with our Union, should be represented by some of the Officers.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all.

E. A. VOGLER, Pres't.
Salem, N. C., April 6, 1870.

Purchasers of music will consult their own interest by subscribing to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is issued on the first of each month, and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Hays, Kinkel, Thomas,

PETERS'

Bishop, Danks, Becht, Root, Keller, Wyman, etc, Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on fine white paper and from full size music plates, every piece of which is afterward printed in

MUSICAL

sheet form from the same plates, and sold at from 30 to 50 cents each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 30 cents a copy, $3 a year, $1.50 for six months; and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 432 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

$60 for $3.

We do not expect PETER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY to pay us as a Magazine, because we give too much music for the money. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers sing and play the music

MONTHLY

we give them. Their musical friends hear the music, like it, and buy it in sheet music form, where we make our profit. Remember! every yearly subscriber gets, during the year, at least 150 pieces of our best music, of which we afterward print in sheet form, and sell for over $60. It is published at the Mammoth Music Store of J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, where everything in the music line can be had. No matter how small your order, it will be promptly attended to.

Sample copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

R. GRAY & SONS,

A nice assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CALICOES,
CHALLIES DeLAINES,
GRENADINES, POPLINS,
MUSLINS, ORGANDIES,
COTTONADES,
DOMESTICS, &c., &c.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PRICES LOW.

Winston, N. C., April 7, 1870.
April 8-3t.

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office."

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

FOR SALE A FINE REPEATER RIFLE. Enquire at this Office.

MUSHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

Report of the Condition of the "First National Bank of Salem," N. C., at the close of business on the 30th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$67,392 16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	34,000 00
" " " Deposits	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	43,932 17
Due from other National Banks	1,245 97
Current Expenses	135 40
Cash Items	2,674 35
Bills of other National Banks	4,923 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	470 16
Specie	365 00
Legal Tender Notes	15,000 00
	$227,138 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,000 00
Discount	2,831 56
Exchange	220 58
Interest	2,381 28
Profit and Loss	827 99
National Bank Circulation outstanding	30,600 00
Individual Deposits	45,847 02
United States Deposits	38,429 78
	$227,138 21

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
County of Forsyth. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, 1870.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, [J. P.]

Correct—Attest—J. W. HUNTER, E. BITO, D. H. STARBUCK, } Directors.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.	
Polly Baker	David Endsley
Moranda Drooks	York Folcher
Mrs. Mary A. Holder	Asa Griffin
Miss Louisa Lauary	Charles Gibson
" Nancy Mendenhall	P. N. Hopkins
Martha Markland	Wesley Ivey
Miss Lizzie Payne	William A. Jones
" Julia Palmer	Allin Long
" Sarah J. Rominger	George Morris
Miss Addie Reed	Rev. D. N. McLean 2
Mrs. Sarah A. Swaim	Jesse Morris
Miss Sallie Susber	John North
" Sophia Snider	T. L. Paryear
Josephine Swaim	Sandy Pagget
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	Jesse Reed
Jim Archie	W. D. Reynolds & Bro.
John Wheeler Bynum	Miles Shelton
B. L. Billing	Wm. H. Smith
B. F. Beckerdite	L. D. Snider
L. B. Crews	David Shoaf
Hew Cheek	A. J. Snider
F. M. Davenport	J. M. Vawter
	Joel Vest
	Isaac Williams
	W. A. York.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons now easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

IN conformity with the provisions of Chapter 74 Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1868-69, the Trustees of Winston Township will attend at

Alexander Masten's, April 18th,
Commissioner's Hall, Salem, April 19th & 20th.
Court-House, Winston, April 21st and 22d,

to take lists of taxable property, incomes, and everything the law requires, for the year ending April 1, 1870.

All persons liable for taxes must attend on the days above appointed. See Chapter 74, section, 11, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1868-69. Persons failing to give in on the above named days, render themselves liable to pay double tax. By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES BRIETZ, Chairman.

March, 21, 1870.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 2 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by responsible jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

"Songs of Gladness,"

THE NEW

Sunday School MUSIC BOOK.

At BLUM'S.

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS, APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS, ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

A HEROIC REMEDY!

HENRY'S CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR,

Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,

and all the available ingenuity and expertness that the art of Pharmacy of the present day can contribute.

And Combining in Concentrated Form the most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicine for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD, Imparting NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM, Tone to the Stomach.

And a Healthy action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battle field, his companions surged on and left him alone.—They knew the cause of his approaching end, it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness and ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheek.

DISEASE, LIKE A THIEF,

steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough, colorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age?
The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz: the

FANGS OF DISEASE AND HEREDITARY TAINT,

ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE

FOUNTAIN OF LIFE—THE BLOOD,

THE

Indiscriminate Vaccination

during the late war, with diseased [illegible] has ***TAINTED THE VERY SOURCE*** in the entire land. It is [illegible] of the most melancholy [illegible] in the veins of men, women and children [illegible], and nothing short of

A HEROIC REMEDY

will eradicate it root and [illegible]

HENRY'S CARBOLIC

Constitution Renovator,

On reaching the Stomach it assimilates at once with the food and liquids therein, and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, its germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty, ***and sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.***

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdoman, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved and eradicated and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are

TONIC, PURIFYING AND DISINFECTANT

At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the victim of its violence, as it were,

LEAPS TO NEW LIFE.

It relieves the entire system of pains and aches, enlivens the spirits, and imparts a

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
A Brightness to the Complexion,
A Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties.

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE,

And Diseases of Women and Children.

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.

It extinguishes

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys Dyspepsia, Erysipelis, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonery Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphillis.

PREPARED BY

Prof. M. E. HENRY,

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

OF THE

BERLIN HOSPITAL,

M. A., L. A. D. F. R. S.

HENRY & Co., Proprietors,

Laboratory, 278 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK.

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
March 25, 1870. 11-1y

Entered according to Act of Congress, by M. E. HENRY in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Rep

FORSYTH COUNTY,

JUSTICE'S COURT.

Thirty-eight Dollars, or about that sum.

Jonathan Transou } Attachment.
against
Charles Church }

Warrant of attachment returned before Solomon Tice, a Justice of the Peace for Forsyth, County, N. C., at his office, on the 26th day of February, 1870, where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

This the 26th day of February, 1870.

JONATHAN TRANSOU, Plaintiff.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Arrives next days.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDSBERG MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands. R. A. KING, *Tennent.*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with J. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb, 4, 1870.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics,
Monteith & McNally's Geographies,
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Salem N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

Grass, Oats, Potatoes.

PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMothy, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENuine Norway Oats.

ALSO SEED POTATOES OF THE EARLY Rose and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION 1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS

BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMO , MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.

Beulah, 8 Elmo, Inez, Vashti.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

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State of North Carolina, } FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County...Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870. JOHN BLACKBURN,

Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff. against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.

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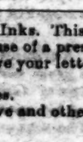

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